

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

VOL. XVIII.

GLOBE, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1896.

NO. 41

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Territorial.
Governor—L. C. Hughes, Tucson.
Treasurer—E. J. Cole, Phoenix.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. H. Nathan, Phoenix.
Judges—C. P. Leitch, Supreme Court—A. C. Baker, Chief Justice, Phoenix; Owen T. Rouse, Associate Justice, Tucson; J. D. Bethune, Associate Justice, Tucson.
U. S. District Attorney—E. E. Ellinwood, Tucson.
U. S. Marshal—W. K. Meade.
Sergeant General—L. H. Manning, Tucson.
Deputy to Congress—Nathan O. Murphy, Prescott.
Judge of First Judicial District—J. D. Bethune.
Judge of Second Judicial District—Owen T. Rouse, Tucson.
Judge of Third Judicial District—A. C. Baker.
Judge of the Fourth Judicial District—J. J. Hawkins, Prescott.
Gila County.
Judge of District Court—Owen T. Rouse.
Clerk of District Court—O. N. Crowell.
Judge of Probate—Mills Van Wageningen.
Sheriff—J. H. Thompson.
Under Sheriff—F. T. Frush.
District Attorney—J. W. Wentworth.
Recorder—G. M. Allison.
Supervisors—K. H. Cook, D. Devore, B. F. Stewart.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors—G. M. Allison.
County Treasurer—H. C. Ritchcock.

DISTANCE, TEMPERATURE, ALTITUDE, ETC.

Distance from Globe to—	Miles
San Carlos	24
Phoenix	64
Wilcox	123
Casa Grande	58
Arizpe	30
Tucson	61
Payson	77
Flagstaff	80
Prescott	160
Silver City	116
Elizabethtown	36
Phoenix	64
Elevation above sea level at Globe—	2600 feet
Latitude	33 deg. 30 min.
Longitude	109 deg. 45 min.
Highest maximum temperature	119 deg. 45 min.
Lowest minimum temperature	16 deg.
Mean temperature	63 deg.
Prevailing direction of wind	Southwest
As observed, conditions were several years ago	closer to the remarkable fact that there has not been a day without more or less sunshine.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

B. G. FOX, M. D.
Office one door south of Hitchcock's Drug Store.
T. SHIELD COLLINS, M. D.
Office at residence, two doors south of Postoffice. Office hours—11 a. m. to 2 p. m.; 6 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.
P. M. THURMOND, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.
H. M. SCHLESINGER—
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Globe - - - Arizona.
P. T. ROBERTSON—
Attorney-at-Law.
Office on Broad Street, Globe, Arizona.
JOHN W. WENTWORTH—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Special attention given to the drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Etc.
Globe - - - Arizona.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.
GLOBE LODGE NO. 6—MEETS first and third Mondays in each month, in Court House. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
W. A. WILSON, N. G.
ALONZO BAILEY, Secretary.
RESCUE LODGE, NO. 12—MEETS second and fourth Wednesdays in each month, at Court House. Visiting brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
FRANK L. GATES, N. G.
P. T. ROBERTSON, Secretary.
GILA ENCAMPMENT NO. 3—Meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month, at the Court House. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend.
H. C. HITCHCOCK, C. P.
WM. ZIMMERMAN, Scribe.
Masonic.
REGULAR COMMUNICATION of White Mountain Lodge, No. 3, A. P. & A. M., meet Thursdays, on or succeeding each full moon. Sojourning brethren in good standing cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
MILLS VAN WAGENEN, Sec'y.

Knights of Pythias.
PINAL MOUNTAIN LODGE NO. 11. Regular meetings Tuesday night of each week, at Masonic Hall. All brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
D. S. HERON, C. C.
M. BORQUES, JR., K. R. S.

E. E. BURLINGAME'S
ASSAY OFFICE & LABORATORY
Established in Colorado, 1892. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention. Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed, or Purchased.
Address, 1705 & 1708 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

McIntosh & Parker

Horseshoers, Wagonmakers,

—AND GENERAL—

BLACKSMITHS

All Kinds of Repairs

Executed with neatness and dispatch.

A Commodious Yard for Buggies and Wagons Connected with Blacksmith Shop.

Charges Reduced!

25 Per Cent Off for Cash!

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ESTABLISHED 1872.

William Zimmermann,

—DEALER IN—

FURNITURE.

Has on hand at all times a select assortment of furniture, of the latest designs, for sale at moderate prices.

UNDERTAKING

A SPECIALTY.

WM. ZIMMERMANN,

Globe, Arizona.

FRUIT and VEGETABLES

Fresh Every Day
Delivered at Your Door

Of Excellent Quality
Lowest Prices

Your Patronage Solicited

ANDRE MAUREL,

GLOBE - - - A. T.

ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

SILVER BELT OFFICE.

GLOBE MEAT

MARKET,

Opposite the Old Dominion Store.

GLOBE, - - A. T.



Denis Murphy,

PROPRIETOR.

Choice

BEEF, MUTTON,

PORK, and VEAL,

Always on Hand.

Orders Called for and Meats Delivered Daily.

Buell &

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GLOBE, ARIZONA

BLACKSMITHS,

HORSESHOERS,

WAGONMAKERS.

GOOD WORK,

LOW PRICES,

PROMPT ATTENTION.

Estimates Cheerfully Given.

We employ a first-class Carriage Maker and are prepared to do all kinds of repair work in wood and iron.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION
Money talks, and cash orders will receive special attention.

PATRONIZE : : : :

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BARBER SHOP

Globe, Arizona.

BOWMAN & DUNPHY, PROPS.

Has been enlarged to accommodate our increasing business, and

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED

Careful attention to the wants of our customers.

THE

California : Saloon.

JOHN BILLING, PROPRIETOR

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

GLOBE, ARIZONA.

A GOOD SOLE

Is a Conservator of Health and Comfort

C. W. SCHMIDT,

—THE—

SHOE MAKER

Can supply YOUR WANTS in this line. Opposite Kinney House,

GLOBE, ARIZ.

The White House

GLOBE, ARIZONA.

"ONE OF THE FINEST"

Saloons in the City. Large and handsomely furnished. The Best

Quality of

WINES, LIQUORS,

AND CIGARS.

HOUSE & GILL : Proprietors

WONG LUNG

RESTAURANT

BROAD STREET, next door to

Rolling & Rogers'.
THE TABLE IS FIRST CLASS

and Service the Best.

GLOBE IN SEASON

WONG LUNG, Proprietor.

GLOBE, ARIZONA

JAMES F. PATTON,

—DEALER IN—

General * * *

Merchandise,

GLOBE, - - - A. T.

GO TO

B. W. JOHNSON

FOR CHOICE

Fruits, Candies and

Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

Broad Street, opposite the Postoffice

GLOBE : : : ARIZONA.

NEW RESTAURANT

and CHOP HOUSE

Entrance through Heron & Clark's Saloon.

GLOBE, ARIZONA.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Moderate Prices.

DISHES COOKED TO ORDER.

Not Always Try to Please My Customers

TIE BANG, Proprietor.

A GHASTLY FIND.

Ruins in Arizona Investigated by the Bureau of Ethnology.

Slaughtering in this country like those in Armenia; a Christian village wiped out in a single night, and the people burned and tortured. The idea seems incredible.

Yet such a massacre, in which more than 600 people lost their lives, occurred in Northeast Arizona in the year 1700. The site of the martyr village is marked by a great heap, which is known to the Indians to-day as the "Mound of Death." Up to now, however, nothing has been known definitely about this mound. The old Spanish records spoke of the destruction of the town of Awatobi, at the period mentioned, by seven other Moqui towns that combined to attack it, but there was no other information, save such as could be derived from aboriginal legends. But an investigation set on foot by the Bureau of Ethnology has brought everything to light, and digging in the mound has revealed plenty of evidence respecting the tragic catastrophe.

Ethnologist J. Walker Fewkes has just returned to Washington from the investigation. During the last summer and autumn he has been engaged in a general examination of ruins in the neighborhood of the present Moqui villages. There are seven modern villages of these Indians who number about 2000 souls. Formerly they were much more numerous than at present, occupying perhaps one-fourth of Arizona. All around them are mounds which are the remains of towns deserted and extinct. Of these the most remarkable are the ruins of Awatobi and Sikyatki.

Awatobi signifies "Place of the Bow People." According to the Moqui legend, it was destroyed because wizards lived there. The people of the town welcomed the Spanish priests and accepted the Christian religion. From this cause arose much trouble. The rain stayed away and so many annoying things happened that the seven other villages decided to wipe out Awatobi. They combined in a night assault, when most of the men of Awatobi were engaged in religious exercises in a subterranean ceremonial chamber. The invaders, being admitted by treachery through the gates, surrounded the underground chamber and, having cut off all means of escape for the occupants, threw blazing fagots down upon them. They also cast in quantities of red peppers, to add to the tortures of the burning victims. Most of the people in the town were massacred, though the children and a few of the women were saved.

NOT AN IDLE STORY.

Dr. Fewkes made up his mind to dig into the Mound of Death. If there was any truth in the legend, he ought to find evidence. He persuaded an aged Indian, who seemed to be well acquainted with all the traditions of the tribe, to accompany him to the ruins of Awatobi, and point out the approximate location of the "kiva," or ceremonial chamber, referred to in the story. There, with the assistance of a force of natives, digging was begun. To remove the debris and superincumbent sand of the mound was a big job, but the labor was well rewarded; for the excavation at length disclosed the walls of the "kiva." It was a room of large size, and at the bottom were found great quantities of human bones, evidently representing scores of individuals. Many of the bones had been charred by fire. In short, it was demonstrated that the legend was no idle tale. Here, caught like so many rats in a trap, perhaps nearly 100 men had met their fate under conditions the most horrible that could well be imagined. Not far away, near the gate of the town, Dr. Fewkes found evidences of another massacre, immense numbers of human bones forming a ghastly accumulation.

In this place, as in the ceremonial chamber, the bones were mixed up higgledy-piggledy, in such a manner as to preclude the notion of mere burial. It was a case of promiscuous slaughter, bloodthirsty and ruthless. Among the Moqui the dead are buried ordinarily with the utmost respect and even reverence, being laid in the graves with ceremonies as elaborate as those which prevail among Christians.

Dr. Fewkes obtained a complete story of the massacre from an old woman of the village of Walpi, whose maternal ancestor was one of the few that escaped destruction on that fatal night. She said that Awatobi was quite a large town. In fact, according to the Spanish mission records, it had 800 inhabitants.

ANOTHER EXTINCT VILLAGE.

Dr. Fewkes was very anxious to examine an extinct town of greater antiquity than Awatobi. Such a one he found in Sikyatki, which was undoubtedly prehistoric—that is to say, dating back to a period earlier than the Spanish conquest. The Moqui legend declared positively that Sikyatki was a ruin when the Spaniards came. This tradition was confirmed by evidence in plenty which digging yielded. On each of the four sides of the village was a cemetery in which bodies had been laid in rows. With each body was buried one or two food basins of clay containing offerings of relatives. The basins and other clay receptacles were the finest pottery ever taken from Indian graves in North America. Many of the bowls were beautifully ornamented with painted birds, butterflies and other designs. On the bottom of one basin was the picture of a human hand, exquisitely drawn; on another a mountain sheep, and on yet another a representation of the mythologic lizard god.

The interest attaching to these articles of pottery, which are certainly more than 400 years old, is extraordinary from the ethnologist's point of view. The food basins, as used among the Moquis and Zunis today, are receptacles which are placed in the middle of the floor at meal time, so that everybody may help himself. These Indians still bury such receptacles with their dead. Several of the food basins bear painted portraits of women, who have their hair done up in the squash flower fashion. Thus, it is proved that this fashion was in vogue at even so ancient a period. At the present day the hair of a Moqui woman is always done in such a manner as to indicate her time of life. The maiden blooming into womanhood has a coiffure so formed as to exhibit the likeness of a ripe squash-flower on either side of the head, while in old age the hair is twisted into an imitation of the dried and shriveled stalk of the squash.

Dr. Fewkes found about 500 food basins. In many of them were discovered remains of food, such as corn bread. Think of corn bread at least 400 years old! With the body of a warrior was a bowl full of arrowheads. There was also an earthenware collander with arrowheads in it. The collander was used presumably for making sand pictures, such as are part of the religious ceremonial of the Moquis today. A "medicine" outfit was doubtless the property of a priest. It included five little pots of colors for painting the face—red yellow, green black and white. The coloring materials were found in the pots, just as if they had been buried yesterday. The black was oxide of iron and manganese; the white was kaolin, a sort of clay; the yellow was yellow ochre, a kind of earth; the red was iron rust, obtained from hematite, and the green was malachite, which is carbonate of copper.

One of the most interesting things found in the graves was a clay effigy representing an ear of corn; doubtless intended to be carried in religious ceremonies. Another remarkable object was a sort of crown of kaolin, on top of a man's skull. Dr. Fewkes can not imagine the meaning of this. He also dug up a little mountain lion of stone, which was a hunting fetish. One bowl was filled with heads of cedar seeds, pierced. One skeleton had around its throat a necklace of sections of turkey bones, stained green. There were many pipes, which looked exactly like modern cigar-holders. They could not have held much tobacco, but smoking among the early aborigines of this country was a ceremonial practice merely. There were graceful earthenware ladles, with talpots and dragon flies painted on them. One curious specimen was a rectangular "medicine box," from which a sacred liquor was sprinkled upon the people with eagle feathers dipped into it. Dr. Fewkes got several fairly well preserved skulls from the graves, but most of the bones crumbled to dust on being exposed to the air.

LEGENDS OF THE MOQUIS.

The Moquis have legends of a time when they dwelt in cliff houses in a region to the south which they called the Red Country. This country is also spoken of in their ceremonial songs as the Great Cactus region. Dr. Fewkes made a business of investigating this matter, and he discovered the ruins of the dwellings doubtless referred to. These dwellings are along the edge of a strip of country lying between the Verde river and the present Moqui country—so mountainous and inaccessible that it has never been explored. Here is the veritable roof of the continent—a land of scenery almost unimaginably weird, with precipitous cliffs and yawning gorges. Following the south end of this strip, Dr. Fewkes found a number of very remarkable ruins. One of them was a castle-like edifice plastered on the face of a vertical escarpment 300 feet high, like a

swallow's nest on a wall, the rock arching overhead so as to serve the purpose of a roof. This house has seven chambers, the inside being nicely plastered. The second floor had fallen in, and the lower floor was covered with debris and dust several feet thick.

Dr. Fewkes dug in this debris and found many things which were used by the ancient cliff-dwellers. Of course, the occupants of the house lived at a period long antedating the Spanish conquest. Some of the sandals worn by them, made of yucca fiber, were discovered; also, pieces of cotton cloth. These prehistoric people, 500 years and more ago, cultivated the cotton plant and spun and wove the fiber. In some of the pieces of cloth the wool of yucca fiber and the warp of cotton. Strong ropes and strings made of cotton and the tough fiber of the century plant were also found. An object of much interest was a stick used for making fire long before Columbus arrived on this continent. It shows the holes in which the point of another stick was revolved rapidly until the friction caused ignition. This fire stick was dug up near the ancient fire place, and with it was a slow match. This last was a bit of cotton inserted into a small section of reed for a case. It served to carry fire from room to room.

Below all of this debris and beneath the level of the original floor were found stone cysts containing skeletons. Here the occupants buried their dead, though it is not certain that they did so until they had abandoned the dwelling for residence purposes. Many other cliff ruins were inspected by Dr. Fewkes, extending northward toward the present Moqui country. In one rock shelter an eighth of a mile long he discovered enough houses to accommodate 400 people. Doubtless this was once a prosperous village. Access to the houses was obtained by ladder, and peep holes enabled the inhabitants to look out upon the cornfields below. They made their homes in the cliffs because threatened by enemies stronger and fiercer than themselves. When times became more peaceable they descended to the plains and lived as do the Moquis of today.—Washington Correspondence Globe-Democrat.

W. H. Harvey, better known as "Coin," has launched his new party, and it is to be known as the "Patriots of America." Its special mission is to advance the cause of silver as well as to eliminate all selfishness from politics. The constitution expressly provides that no national officer can accept an elective or appointive office, nor can he acquire private property in excess of \$100,000. A side order, called the "Daughters of the Republic," is also to be started. This latter issue is for the purpose of lending a hand to the Patriots of America, who are expected to do the voting.

A beer mug fad is the latest bit of folly that fashion has taken up with in Philadelphia. Its presence is manifest by the attention the fancy goods dealers are giving to the subject. Every shop for the sale of fancy goods and every crockery store of note now carries a stock of these articles. A collection of them makes a most unique home exhibit, especially if the host or hostess has some little story to weave around each piece when a visitor's attention has been attracted to them.

The Phoenix postoffice site has been settled by the department allowing the office to remain in its present location. E. W. Wells, who owns the building in which it is located, will improve and enlarge it.

Statistics for '95 are not yet procurable, but State Mineralogist Crawford thinks that the gold yield of California for last year will exceed \$15,000,000; for '94 the aggregate was \$13,923,281.59; for '93, \$12,422,511.60.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Apples as Medicines.

The apple is such a common fruit that very few persons are familiar with its remarkable efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night. Persons unaccustomed to the eating of ripe and juicy apples just before going to bed. The apple is an excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digestible shape than any other vegetable known. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all. The apple agglutinates the surplus acids of the stomach, helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growths, while it obviates indigestion, and is one of the best preventives known of diseases of the throat. Everybody should be familiar with such knowledge. In addition, next to the orange and the lemon, it is the best antidote for the thirst and craving of the person addicted to the alcohol or the opium habit.—Philadelphia Record.

New York has a real white elephant, landed there six weeks ago. He was captured in a jungle in Sumatra, and is said to be the last white elephant that is left in the jungle. His attendant says: "He is like apples of silver. When he has been scrubbed and cleansed with soap he shines like the top of a mountain." Kodak, for that is this elephant's name, is only a year and a half old, and will grow to be much larger than he is now. He was seen in the jungle six months ago, and the natives watched for him until they captured him, and sold him to the animal-dealer, who is an agent in India for the men who wish animals for exhibition purposes in this country. In Siam the white elephant is considered sacred, but not in Sumatra, where this elephant came from.

The report of Superintendent White, of the railway mail service, shows that in distributing the 10,377,575,640 pieces handled last year, but 1,186,682 errors occurred, being one error for each 8894 pieces handled correctly, as compared with one for each 2384 pieces in 1890, one for each 5364 in 1892, and one for each 7331 pieces in 1894. Patrons of the department deposited in the mails during the year 10,907,131 pieces which were not addressed to any postoffice, or so insufficiently, incorrectly or illegibly addressed as to render their delivery to the addressee impossible until information as to the intention of the senders was secured, and of these 4,244,846 could not be forwarded to the addressee, because the intention of the senders could not be ascertained.

The Mohave County Miner says: George Pitkin, of Kingman, has just completed two of his dry washers for a New Zealand outfit and they were shipped to the Antipodes this week. The dry washers manufactured by Mr. Pitkin are the best in the world. Nothing in the shape of gold gets away from them.

From New York to San Francisco in four days and four nights is the latest record in trans-continental railroading. The fast time is made by the aid of a new overland limited train recently put on by the Northwestern and Union Pacific railroads.

A petition is being circulated in the northern part of Arizona, asking Congress to exempt the mineral lands within the boundaries of the Grand Canyon forest reserve from the provisions of the reservation so that they may be worked.

Give gold and silver an equal chance in the mine, and the party will take care of itself. There can be no parity of the two metals while the government pays out only gold.

The value of the buildings erected in New York City last year is about \$90,000,000.

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